

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SERVICES  
IN THE  
**U S S R**

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*By*

**ROLL NO.....**

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## PREFACE

I have essayed in the pages that follow an up-to-date and realistic estimate of the libraries and their services in the USSR. It has been my endeavour to describe the functioning of these libraries and their place in the Soviet cultural system. I have also attempted to highlight the local colour which these institutions have assumed in the Soviet environment under the impact of Communist political philosophy. In entering upon this task I had no preconceived theories to prove or disprove, for it has been my consistent endeavour to interpret such theories in the light of available facts and figures. While this presentation is largely descriptive I have tried to avoid a mere mechanical registration of data which might have placed it otherwise in a wrong perspective. I have, therefore, made an analytical approach in order to refrain from forming of a naive opinion that the Soviet libraries are of a regional variety — a view which is quite remote from reality. On the other hand it would be equally fallacious to regard Soviet libraries exclusively as instruments of indoctrination and to overlook the significant part they play in the Soviet educational process and the potentialities as media of improving scientific knowledge and technical know-how.

It may be mentioned that this study is based on articles from periodicals and books dating from 1948 to the present day.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to Mrs. V.K. Sunderam whose unfailing help and guidance enabled me to see through this difficult task from the first tentative notes to the completion of the manuscript. Besides being a vital source of inspiration, Mrs. Sunderam proved to be a most devoted and a conscientious guide in the preparation and organization of this work.

My thanks are also due to Mrs. M.M. Kanbur for

her valuable assistance in the classification of the bibliography.

The responsibility of errors of fact or interpretation in this work, if any, rests entirely with the author.

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1. All diagrams and map are photographically reproduced from "P.L. Horecky; Libraries and Bibliographical Centers in the Soviet Union. Indiana University, 1959."

## CHAPTER I

### SHORT HISTORY

Ecclesiastical institutions were Russia's oldest and most significant depositories of chronicles and codices. The library of the Sofia Cathedral in Kiev is said to have been founded in 1037. The reign of Peter I witnessed the modest beginning of secular libraries. Catherine II acquired several Russian and foreign libraries and laid the foundations for the library of the Hermitage Museum. A genuine upsurge in the development of modern libraries in Russia took place in the 19th century<sup>1</sup>. Tsarist Russia in 1914 had 13,876 public (or Mass) libraries with approximately 9,440,000 books. Since the revolution of 1917 economic condition went hand in hand with cultural development. The struggle against illiteracy was coupled with the introduction of written languages for over 40 nationalities, the building of schools, the training of teachers, the extension of library services, and the publication of books. Between 1918 and 1956 more than 1,328,000 books in 19,300 million copies were issued in the country. By 1940 the number of public libraries has risen to some 95,000 with 184,767,200 volumes<sup>2</sup>. The Second World (Was) held up and threw back the pace of progress, 43,000 libraries were reduced in ruins; over one million volumes were destroyed. In 1945 only 38,600 public libraries with just under 100 million books were left. After the War the restoration once again went apace. The five year plans for 1946-1956 stipulated that the pre-War level should be surpassed. By 1957 a total of 144,300 public libraries with an overall figure of 652,687,000

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1. Encyclopedia Americana. V. 17, p. 353.

2. T. Dreir: Win the world with libraries. Lib. J. V. 86, Jan. 15, 1961; p. 202-3.



volumes had been reached. At present (1959) there are some 394,000 libraries of all types, containing 1,500 million volumes. In 1956 these libraries had 734 books for every 100 inhabitants of the USSR<sup>1</sup>.

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1. W.W. Gottlieb: Some facts about Russian libraries  
Lib. R. no. 130, Summer, 1959; p. 98-101.

## CHAPTER II

### SOVIET CONCEPT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

As early as 1913 Lenin remarked, "The glory and the pride of a public library does not depend upon the number of its rare books, 16th century editions or 10th century manuscripts (lent) on how widely books are circulated among the people, how many new readers are enrolled, how rapidly book requests are filled, how many books are borrowed, and how many children become interested in reading books and using libraries".

To that concept of the library, Lenin added another element in his thinking: the role of the library in Communist indoctrination. In 1918, as Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars, he ordered the confiscation of private and public libraries in the RSFSR<sup>1</sup> and their transfer to state custody. In an (adress) delivered in the following year to the First All-Russian Conference on Adult Education he postulated that work be commenced toward establishing an organized network of libraries ... no parallel organization should be created, and there should be only one planned organization.

"Library science and practices as they have evolved under Soviet rule differ vastly from traditional concepts. Man's unrestricted right to knowledge is denied in the USSR, and only such knowledge is made accessible as is found compatible with institutionalized ideology and official purposes. Libraries are often referred to in Communist parlance as ideological "weapons". They are an exclusive domain of the government and, in particular of the

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1. Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

Communist Party which, since the times of Lenin, has formulated and regulated the ideological and practical aspects of library work. By definition, libraries in USSR are called upon to disseminate governmental and party doctrines and to promote actively the political, cultural, scientific and technological objectives of the state. In the furtherance of these aims government and party have given close attention to the development and expansion of libraries, fully utilizing them as instruments of indoctrination. Publishing in the USSR and the import of foreign matter are under the strict control of state and party agencies. "Undesirable" materials are segregated in restricted custodial areas"<sup>1</sup>.

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1. Encyclopedia Americana. V. 17, p. 353.

## CHAPTER III

### THE LEGAL DEPOSIT COPY SYSTEM

In 1783 the Empress of Russia directed that "one copy of every book published by any state or private printing establishment be deposited with the Library of the Imperial St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences". That procedure is now known in the USSR as the legal deposit system. Among the early legislation of the Soviet rulers were two decrees issued on June 30 and August 3, 1920, declaring the bibliographic registration of publications a prerogative of the state and charging the newly-established Russian Central Book Chamber with the collection of a specified number of copies of all new publications and their distribution to leading libraries of the RSFSR. In subsequent years, this deposit system gradually was expanded. In 1935 this system got its new name: All-Union Book Chamber. The details of delivery quotas of new-printed materials, to the All-Union Book Chamber are as follows:

1. Russian-language materials:
  - (a) monographs in editions of more than 500 copies - upto 41 copies -  
editions under 500 copies - upto 12 copies
  - (b) Serials in editions of more than 500 copies - upto 44 copies  
editions under 500 copies - upto 15 copies
2. Other than Russian-language materials:
  - (a) editions of more than 500 copies - upto 8 copies  
editions of under 500 copies - upto 7 copies<sup>1</sup>

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1. P.L. Horecky: The legal deposit copy system and the organs of bibliographic registration.  
In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the USSR. Indiana University, 1959, p. 7.

The All-Union Book Chamber receives each year some 8 million pieces of printed matter in a large variety of languages. Of this intake the Book Chamber retains one copy of each publication for purposes of bibliographic registration and preservation in its archives and apports three full collections to the Lenin Library, two to the Leningrad Public Library, and one each to the fundamental Library of Social Sciences in Moscow and the Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. When larger editions permit, Russian-language publications are allotted to the principal libraries of the union republics and to several university libraries. Finally, some publications are set aside according to subject groups and forwarded to research libraries in line with their specialities. Thus, seventy-nine libraries are serviced through this function of the All-Union Book Chamber<sup>1</sup>:

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1. N. Kuharkov: Copyright deposit and related services: the All-Union Book Chamber of the USSR. Unesco Bul. for Libs., V. 11, Jan. 1957, p. 2-4.

## CHAPTER IV

### LIBRARY NETWORKS

In the USSR, libraries are integrated into networks of large number of libraries performing identical or analogous tasks or servicing certain groups of the population. Administratively, at the head of these networks are central governmental or quasi-governmental agencies which are responsible for administering, staffing, and financing their library networks in keeping with current legal regulations and the provisions of the State Plan. Within library networks the central, and usually largest, library is assigned a place of leadership and guidance concerning the programmes of the component libraries.

For purpose of a schematic presentation, Soviet libraries can be divided into mass (general) libraries and special libraries<sup>1</sup>.

1. Mass libraries are those general libraries for the reading public which "have collections in all branches of knowledge and serve broad groups of the people. They assist in political enlightenment, the cultural growth of the people, and help to raise the level of education of various types of readers ... They are open to all". In particular they include:

- (a) the Lenin Library in Moscow, the Leningrad Public Library, and the network of adults' and children's libraries, which are under the direct control of the cultural branches of government on the corresponding administrative-territorial levels, and under the ultimate jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Culture (see chart)

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1. T.J. Whitley: Libraries and bibliographical projects in the Communist bloc. Lib. Q. V. 28, Oct. 1958, p. 2 77-94.

- (b) collective farm libraries
  - (c) libraries of state farms and similar agricultural establishments.
  - (d) trade-union libraries.
2. Special libraries are for specific groups of readers or branches of knowledge. They include:
- (a) Systems of science and technical libraries, including medical and military, under diverse jurisdictions such as USSR or republic ministries and other governmental agencies.
  - (b) libraries of educational establishments
    - (i) libraries of higher educational institutions such as universities and polytechnical institutes, pedagogical institutes, and a multiplicity of specialized school and institutes.
    - (ii) libraries of semi-professional technical schools (tekhnikums) trade and vocational schools
    - (iii) libraries of elementary and secondary schools
  - (c) the networks of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of academies of sciences in the union republics
  - (d) special libraries in the humanities and in socio-political literature.

To coordinate the library activities of these networks a Central Council of Library Guidance was established in 1955 as an advisory body of the Main Administration of Cultural and Educational Establishments of the USSR Ministry of Culture. Among its 33 members who are assigned to the Council's five sections are representatives of the Ministries of

culture of the USSR and RSFSR, the All-Union Central Trade Union the Main Political Administration of the USSR Ministry of Defence, the Moscow State Institute of Librarianship, library supply agencies, the Moscow Municipal Bureau of Library Guidance, and of seven libraries belonging to different networks<sup>1</sup>.

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1. P.L. Horecky: Library networks and collections.  
In his book: Libraries and bibliographic  
centers in the USSR, Indiana University, 1959, p.16.



## CHAPTER V

### GENERAL LIBRARIES

#### 1. The Lenin State Library of the USSR (Moscow)

The Lenin Library originated in the personal library of Nicolai Petrovich Rumyantsev, which was opened to the public in Moscow in 1862. The library expanded at a remarkable speed so that in 1917 it had amassed one-million volumes, and in 1925 it was given its present name and elevated to the position of central library of the Soviet Union<sup>1</sup>. In addition to being the library centre of the USSR, it is the national repository for publications, manuscripts; a centre for the compilation of bibliographies of recommended reading; and an all-union research institution in the fields of library science, bibliography, and the history of books. It is not only the leading library of the Soviet Union but also one of the world's largest repositories of publications and manuscripts.

Unofficial statistics available, place the Library's collection:

in 1862	--	.1	million volumes <sup>2</sup>
in 1917	--	1	million volumes
in 1941	--	10.6	million volumes <sup>3</sup>
in 1951	--	15.5	million volumes <sup>4</sup>
in 1952	--	15	million volumes
(125 miles of bookshelves) <sup>5</sup>			

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1. Lenin State Library of the USSR. Indian Libn. V. 11, March 1957, p. 160-2.
  2. Ibid.
  3. Ibid.
  4. Encyclopedia Americana. V. 17, p. 353.
  5. Russian Libraries. Lib. of Cong. Inf. Bull. V. 12, April 1953, p. 8-10.

in 1956 -- 19 million volumes<sup>1</sup>  
 in 1957 --- 19.8 million volumes<sup>2</sup>  
 in 1958 -- 20 million volumes  
           (156 miles of bookshelves)<sup>3</sup>  
 in 1962 -- 22.5 million volumes<sup>4</sup>

A major factor in the library's rapid growth is the fact that it was already a depository library in Tsarist Russia and under Soviet rule continued to receive complete depository sets. Due to expanding collections and operations, the original building, known as Rumyantsev Museum, became inadequate. As a result five new wings have been added, and the library's buildings now occupy an entire block in the centre of Moscow; floor space totals 753,000 square feet.

Following the Soviet pattern of library practice, there are official catalogues reflecting the library's holdings as complete as possible, and selective public catalogues<sup>5</sup>.

In addition to the main reading room, eleven separate reading rooms are there to accommodate readers in different branches of knowledge. Service hours for most reading rooms are from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. daily except for the last day of the month which is cleaning day<sup>6</sup>.

The regular delivery time is between one and a half to two hours; urgent requests are filled in thirty to forty minutes. Advance reservations for reading material can be made by telephone.

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1. P.L. Horecky: The State Lenin Library of the USSR. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University 1959, p.83.
  2. Ibid. p. 84
  3. W.W. Gottlieb: Some facts about Russian libraries. Lib. R. no. 130, Summer 1959, p. 98-101.
  4. The world of learning. 1962-63 13th edn. 1963, p.1041.
  5. M. Futrell: Banned books in the Lenin Library. Lib. R. no. 131, Autumn 1959, p. 184-86.
  6. Library organization in the Soviet Union. Unesco Bul for libs. V. 8, 1954, p. E53-E55.

The library's organizational apparatus is composed of seventeen major library units and eleven service units which employ a staff of nearly 2,000. Bureau of Library Guidance and Research (established in 1950), whose six sections employ a staff of over forty, studies domestic and foreign developments in major branches of library theory and practice for promotion of greater efficiency of techniques. The Bureau distributes bibliographies on library science and renders consultative services to libraries.

Reference and bibliographic services at the Lenin Library are assigned to three divisions with the following responsibilities:

1. the Reference and Information division, which employs a staff of 140, is in-charge of the library's central services and of the services rendered by the reference desks of specialized units. The Division's responsibilities include the preparation of an accession list of foreign books, trade, and technical catalogues, which appears in three series every ten days.
2. the Division for Bibliographies of Recommended Reading annually prepares some fifty selected bibliographies, some of which are circulated in editions of 10,000 to 50,000 copies. Having a staff of sixty-six, the division is subdivided into six broad subject groups - social sciences, natural sciences, belles-letters, engineering, children's literature, and the arts.
3. other bibliographic compilations are prepared in the Division of Bibliographic Publications. Other major bibliographic undertakings include the second edition of a bibliography of Russian (bibliographic) and bibliographic dictionaries.

To round out the description of library's activities mention should be made of its branches at the Likhachev Automobile Works and in the Sokol'niki Park of Culture and Recreation and of the Chekhov Museum in Ialta, which is administered by the library<sup>1</sup>.

## 2. The Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library (Leningrad)

The Imperial Public Library, founded in 1795 and opened to the general public under that name in 1814, has grown into one of the World's great repositories of printed matter. In 1932 it was renamed for the Russian satirist, Saltykov-shchedrin, and on its 125th anniversary as a public library. In 1939 it was decorated with the order of the Red Banner. Having been since 1811 a depository library, it has amassed rich collections amounting to 12 million.<sup>2</sup>

As an "open-to-all" library, including children of school age, the library covers a wide range of knowledge in a variety of materials. Officially it is the state library of the RSFSR and as such is in direct subordination to the RSFSR Ministry of Culture.

To carry out its aims, the library

- (a) circulates in reading rooms the printed matter, microfilms, manuscripts etc. available in its collections. Requested material which is not available in the library is borrowed from other libraries for use;
- (b) assists readers in book selection by organizing book displays etc. answers bibliographic inquiries from institutions and readers in all branches of knowledge;

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- 1. P.L. Horecky: General libraries. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University, 1959, p. 83-111.
  - 2. V. Barasnikov: Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library, Leningrad. Unesco Bull. for Libs. V. 11 February-March 1957, p. 32-35.

- (c) collects and stores printed matter of the peoples of the USSR as well as manuscripts and documents to the greatest possible extent; exchanges publications with other libraries using its duplicates for this purpose;
- (d) provides official catalogues and bibliographic ~~and~~ files; does research and publishes manuals in the fields of book history, library science, and bibliography; arranges sale of its publications through book-trade organizations;
- (e) on payment, microfilms, translations, mimeographs of printed matter and manuscripts, are supplied to the institutions and individuals<sup>1</sup>.

In 1956 the Library had a staff of 1,158, of whom 895 are engaged in library work and 263 in administrative activities. Services to readers are given in a variety of reading rooms (13 in number) with a total seating capacity of about 2,100. According to Soviet practice there are separate reading rooms for different subjects. Reading rooms are open to readers about 17 years of age, and who produce the identification and the Soviet library card. For readers below 17 years there is the reading room of the Department of Children's and Juvenile Literature. All reading rooms open from 9.00 to 23.00 hours<sup>2</sup>.

### 3. Mass Libraries

Of all library systems in the USSR, the mass or public libraries reach by far the largest segment

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- 1. P.L. Horecky: Stature of the Leningrad Public Library. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959, p. 226-229.
  - 2. P.L. Horecky: General libraries. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959, p. 83-111.

of adult readers and hence are assigned an active role in official education and propaganda programmes.

(a) Mass Libraries for Adults

The largest single group of mass libraries is under the control of ministries of culture of individual republics. The ministries, in turn, are under the dual jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Republic Council of Ministers. In 1955 the total capital for their maintenance was 1,136 million roubles. Essentially, it can be said that these libraries operate on several different levels and are directed by the cultural branch of the corresponding level of state government<sup>1</sup>. Depending on the administrative unit which these libraries serve, they are termed state or union-republic, province, district and city, or village libraries in descending order of importance. At the top of the pyramid there are a few libraries with large collections. Conversely, at the base of the pyramid there is a multitude of village libraries with an average of a little over 3,000 holdings<sup>2</sup>.

State (republic) libraries, usually situated in the capitals of the union republics, combine the functions of research and public libraries. Since they receive all-union and republic legal deposit copies they often possess more than one-million units. They have sections for "library guidance" which compile and circulate to other mass libraries in the union republic aids for acquisitions, reference and bibliographic work, and render on-the-spot assistance to local libraries through "guidance specialists".

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1. See diagram.

2. U.D. Sharma: Public library system of the USSR. Herald of Lib. Sc. V. 1. Jan. 1962, p. 21-27.

A few examples of these libraries:

- i) The State Public Library in Kiev - (founded in 1866, 350,000 items) has been receiving single legal deposit copies since 1954.
- ii) The V.G. Korolenko State Library in Kharkov - (established in 1886, 3 million items) receives since 1932 two deposit copies.
- iii) The A.M.Gorkii State Library in Odessa - (2 million items) receives a free and a paid depository set in most categories.
- iv) The N.G. Chernyshevskii State Public Library in Frunze - (2 million items) received legal deposit copy since 1937.
- v) The Firdousi State Public Library in Stalinabad - (established 1933, more than one-million items - mainly oriental holdings) it maintains a 35,000 - unit branch library at the Stalinabad textile mills.
- vi) The Karl Marx Library in Tbilisi - (2 million items)
- vii) The Navoi Public Library of the Uzbek SSR in Tashkent (1.5 million items)
- viii) The A.S. Pushkin Library in Alma-Ata - (over 1.2 million items)
- ix) The M.F. Akhundov Central Public Library in Baku (2 million items)
- x) The Miasnikian State Public Library in Erevan (3 million items).

At the administrative level just below the union-republics are the libraries of the provinces, territories, and autonomous republics. Organizationally they are responsible to the cultural organs of these administrative units, and they, too, function as general and research libraries, collect the local

printed output, and give guidance to the libraries in their administrative area.

The N.A. Nekrasov Central Municipal Public Library, for example, serves as the central library both for the city and Province of Moscow - (306,000 units) and subscribes 35 newspapers and 276 journals<sup>1</sup>.

On the level below the provinces are city libraries and district libraries, the latter in the administrative centres of districts. One of the largest library of this type is the V.V. Maiakovskii Central Municipal Library in Leningrad - (355,000 units, one-fifth in foreign languages).

District libraries with collections upto 6,000 volumes have a head librarian, and an assistant; if their collection exceeds 6,000 volumes, a special reading room staffed by a children's librarian may be added.

Official statistics disclose a variety of data about mass libraries under the USSR Ministry of Culture Circulation Figures for Independent Mass Libraries of the USSR Ministry of Culture in 1955<sup>1</sup>—<sup>2</sup>

Library	Average No. of Units Circula- ted Per Reader	Average No. of Units Availa- ble Per Reader
Total independent libraries under the USSR Ministry of Culture.	18.1	9.6
Province, territory, and republic libraries	27.1	24.5
District libraries	17.3	8.8
City libraries	22.7	7.7
Village libraries	14.0	9.9
Children's libraries	22.0	8.4

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid.



(b) Children's Mass Libraries

The volume of children's libraries is suggested by the fact that Leningrad has sixteen and Kharkov has 31 libraries, in addition there are juvenile sections at adult mass libraries in the form of reserved shelves. According to USSR Ministry of Culture, these libraries are expected to "elevate ~~the~~ ideological level of work with children and to teach, promote, and inculcate progressive methods" to this end<sup>1</sup>. *the*

Children's libraries are usually in the main adult libraries, providing for pre-school age, 1st to 8th grade, to 16 years of age, not attending school; and are devoted to specific goals according to the current Russian philosophy of education<sup>2</sup>.

The activities of children's libraries is given over to encouraging interest in science and technical activities, programmes and devices such as story hours etc. These programmes are centred on themes like "the Great Lenin" etc<sup>3</sup>. Great emphasis is given in these libraries on the Communist education of the younger generation of Russia<sup>4</sup>.

(c) Rural Libraries

About 80% of the 147,000 mass libraries and more than 55% of their aggregate holdings are now located in rural areas (inhabited). Rural libraries are harnessed to the political and economic objectives

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1. A. Khrenkova: Improving the work-standard of district children's libraries: Bibliotekar, No. 9 1957, p. 25.
  2. G. Alksenis: Soviet Russian Children's libraries Lib. Q. V. 32, Oct. 1962, p.287-301.
  3. S. Lyub'mova: 200 million books for Soviet Children. Indian Libn. V. 15, Sept. 1960, p.68-70
  4. N. Medvedeva: Library Service to Russian Children. Library Journal. V.86, Sept. 15, 1961, p.3022-3.

of the government. A leading role in servicing the rural population is played by small-sized mass libraries of the USSR Ministry of Culture. In addition there are state farm and collective farm libraries. Village libraries are under the immediate influence of local party organizations. If a village library is available in the locality, collective farms are not permitted to establish their own libraries but they give financial support to existing library. The Soviet government have arranged four different methods of approach to serve the scattered population in remote and isolated areas by postal loan, book boxes, book carriers and vehicular libraries. All these schemes of book distribution to isolated populations are entirely free. As a special incentive the most efficient rural libraries are selected to display their techniques at the annual All-Union Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow<sup>1</sup>.

(d) Trade-Union Libraries

This network of 21,801 libraries, (1956) is managed and supported by the trade-Union organization. These libraries serve the trade-union membership either at plants and factories or at so-called workers' clubs. Typical trade-union libraries have slightly more than 5,000 items, occupy one room and employ one or two librarians. One of the largest library of this type is that of the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council in Moscow - (founded 1921 and 500,000 holdings).

Other trade-union libraries in Moscow include:

- i) Reading Room of the A.M. Gorkii Trade-Union Centre (founded 1918 and 100,000 units)
- ii) Library of the Likhachev Automobile Works (350,000 units).

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1. J. Firth: Country library system in the USSR.  
Lib. Assoc. Record. V. 55, July 1953, p.216-18.

The leading position among trade-union libraries in the USSR is held by the library of the Vyborg House of Culture in Leningrad. It has three service sections for its 10,000 readers. In the reading room current publications on topics such as "Mechanization and Automation of Industry" etc. are displayed in cardboard containers. As a matter of routine, the library compiles lists of accessions and selected references<sup>1</sup>.

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1. P.L. Horecky: General libraries. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet union. Indiana University. 1959, p. 107-109.

## CHAPTER VI

### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARIES

#### 1. The State Science Library (Moscow)

This Library in Moscow is one of the most important and largest scientific and technical libraries and bibliographic centres in the USSR. Its activities centre on aiding Soviet industry and science to exploit practical advances of world science and engineering. Established in 1918, is now under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education; possesses holdings of over 3,400,000 units; and employs a staff of over 170. Its branch establishments are scattered in 13 principal industrial areas.

The Library's principal functions are reference, bibliographic, and abstracting services which are performed primarily for engineering and scientific departments of industrial, research, and educational establishments. About 12,000 abstracts of current domestic and foreign literature on technology are prepared during each month; annotated bibliographies of current technical literature are compiled; maintains a bureau in Leningrad which is responsible for guiding and instructing the staffs of more than 500 technical and scientific libraries<sup>1</sup>.

#### 2. The Central Polytechnical Library

This library is housed in the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow (founded in 1864, holdings 2 million). The Library's reference and bibliography division has three sections: a reference bureau, helping in selecting books; a section on history of science and

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1. P.L. Horecky: Science and technical libraries. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959, p. 113-116.

technology and a section for bibliographies of recommended reading. An interesting subscription service offers to institutional subscribers lists of bibliographic references on matters which ordinarily would not be treated in specialized literature but are nevertheless relevant to the field of specialization. The Library makes available to other technical libraries the benefit of its experience in servicing technical literature<sup>1</sup>.

### 3. Factory Libraries

The factory library is attached to a plant, under the charge of the chief engineer of the technical division. The task of such libraries is bringing information on technical progress to the production units. These libraries cooperate in raising the ideological and political standards of workers of engineering plants, in improving their productive skills, in fulfilling the production plan, and in introducing labour saving devices.

### 4. Medical Libraries

According to latest available Soviet sources there are more than 400 large medical libraries affiliated with the USSR Ministry of Health (holdings 20 million). In addition to the State Central Medical Research Library in Moscow, there are 15 republic and 57 province medical libraries, 88 libraries of institutes of medical training and 241 libraries of medical science research institutes. The State Central Library of Medical Science (established 1919, holdings over a million) receives

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1. Ibid. p. 116-117.

2. Ibid. p. 120.

a copy of all Soviet medical publications. It is a centre for medical information and bibliography and is responsible for medical libraries throughout the USSR<sup>1</sup>.

Since 1947 the State Central Medical Research Library has a section which offers reference, translation, and bibliographical services. The Library also compiles current and retrospective subject bibliographies. Another establishment engaged in medical library service and bibliography is the Academy of Medical Sciences in Moscow<sup>2</sup>.

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1. Medical libraries in the USSR. Unesco Bul. for Libraries, V. 12. February 1958. p. 41-42.
  2. P.L. Horecky: Science and technical libraries op. cit. p. 112-124.

## CHAPTER VII

### ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

#### 1. School Libraries

In 1954 there were 192,568 libraries attached to elementary and secondary schools, technical schools, and vocational schools, having total holdings of 280,467,000 units. These libraries are administered by local branches of ministries of education. Basic form of catalogue is classified, in broad subject groups, according to Decimal Classification adjusted to the requirements of school libraries.

Primary school libraries are attended by one teacher who is paid for this extra duty. Secondary schools employ full-time librarians. These libraries service the teachers with educational aids, aids, advise pupils in reading, instruct students in using reference tools, and organize group readings and other library activities<sup>1</sup>.

#### 2. Libraries of Institutes of Higher Education

There are about 760 libraries of Higher Education institutions, and their services differ vastly in scope. The following table shows the number of such libraries according to size of collections<sup>2</sup>.

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1. P.L. Horecky: Libraries at educational establishments. In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959. p. 125-132.
  2. Ibid.

Collections ( in units )	No. of Libraries	Percent of Total
Upto 25,000	200	26
From 25,001 to 50,000	162	21
From 50,001 to 100,000	204	27
From 100,001 to 500,000	176	23
Over 500,000	18	3
Total	760	100

Organizational structure and activities of libraries of institutions of higher learning are defined by uniform official regulations. The activities of the library includes:

- (a) Arrangement of its collections according to the type of educational institution and the curriculum for research, etc.
- (b) Classification and storing of research reports, material of scientific conferences, the annual reports of institutions of higher education, and dissertations submitted for degrees.
- (c) Processing of books (alphabetical and classified catalogues, etc.).
- (d) To coordinate the bibliographic activities of different institutions of higher education.
- (e) To lend material to the faculty, students for use at home, and in reading rooms etc.
- (f) To arrange for inter-library loans.
- (g) To organize reference libraries in laboratories and students dormitories.
- (h) To provide reference and bibliographic services, making use of central library bibliographies.
- (i) To organize readers' conferences and library tours.



- (j) To acquaint readers with the principles of cataloguing and use of catalogues, and reference books.
- (k) To arrange for advanced training of library personnel.

MODEL TABLE OF ORGANIZATION  
FOR THE STAFFS OF LIBRARIES OF  
INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING OF  
THE MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE USSR<sup>1</sup>

Name of Position	Number of Readers					
	upto 500	501 - 1,000	1,001 - 1,500	1,501 - 2,000	2,001 - 2,500	2,501 - 3,000
Chief Librarian	1	1	1	1	1	1
Division Chief				1	2	2
Senior Librarian	1	1	2	3	5	6
Librarian	2	3	5	7	9	11

Legal deposit sets are received by the Universities of Irkutsk, Kazan, Leningrad, Moscow, Saratov, and Tomsk.

Some university libraries have introduced special orientation courses in bibliography. It is reported that as a result of these courses the use of bibliographies by students has increased sharply. Some university libraries have recently started dissemination of information among students about new domestic and, in particular, foreign accessions. University of Moscow circulates 2 monthly bulletins; Leningrad Air Force Engineering Academy and Navy Academy of Ship building and Armaments also publish

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1. Ibid.

annotated bulletins in their specialities; other such institutions are Leningrad Mining Institute and Moscow Institute of Building Engineering.

Some important libraries of higher educational institutions are: Gorkii State Research Library of Lomonosov State University in Moscow (established 1756, holdings 5,300,000 units). It has a staff of 479 and annual accession of 300,000. Its 45 reading rooms have 1,900 seats.

Gorkii Research Library of Zhadanov State University in Leningrad (established in 1819, holdings 3,500,000 units). It has a staff of 135.

Labachevskii Library of Lenin University of Kazan (established in 1758, holdings 2,500,000 volumes which include rare Arabic manuscripts and Orientalia).

Tbilisi State University Library (holdings 1,300,000 items. The principal university libraries of Ukraine are: the library of Odessa Mechnikov State University - founded 1817 - collections 1,500,000 units; the library of Shevchenko State University in Kiev - founded 1834; the Central Research Library of the Gorkii State University in Kharkov - founded 1917 - holdings 1 million; the Research Library of Ivan Franko State University in L'vov - established in 1661 - collections 800,000 items.

Tartu University Library - established in 1802 - collections 2 million; Vilnius University Library has 1,400,000 units; Lenin Central Asian State University Library in Tashkent has 700,000 units; Ural Polytechnical Institute Library at Sverdlovsk has over one million units; and the Moscow Mining Institute Library has 435,000 items and subscribes 200 domestic and 200 foreign journals.<sup>1</sup>

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1. P.L. Horecky: Libraries at educational establishments. Ibid. p. 126-13.

## CHAPTER VIII

### LIBRARIES OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The USSR Academy of Sciences is directly subordinate to the USSR Council of Ministers and is responsible for the conduct of applied research in major branches of knowledge. The Academy consists of seven major departments, of which four are in natural sciences and three in social sciences and humanities. The Academy maintains fifteen affiliates throughout the Soviet Union.<sup>1</sup>

The Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad is one of the country's largest library centres. Founded in 1714, the Library was made open to readers in 1728 as the Library of the Academy. Now the Library's strength rests in natural sciences and technology, and its holdings approximate 7,500,000. It is divided into departments of domestic and foreign acquisitions, processing, classification, stacks, reader's service, reference, bibliography, and manuscripts etc. Total staff amounts to 420.

Members of the Academy and researchers may be permitted to use the library. The Library opens from 10.00 to 23.00 - it has 5 reading rooms - duplicates of books and periodicals are available for interlibrary loan. There is a union catalogue of entire network of Academy libraries, apart from a readers' alphabetical and an official classified catalogue, and about ten special catalogues.

The foreign exchange department of the Library in 1956, maintained active exchanges with some

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1. For library systems of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of Union-republic academies see chart. w. 6

1,750 institutions in 82 countries. In 1955 publications were exchanged with 131 institutions in the United States.

The Library of the USSR Academy of Sciences and its affiliates sponsor many bibliographic publications, issued by the Academy's publishing house. Some of these are: Bibliography of Academy Publications; Bibliography of mathematics and engineering in 3 volumes; and Bibliography of bibliographic sources for mathematics and mechanics.

A large centre in the system of Academy libraries is the Fundamental Library of Social Sciences in Moscow. It was founded in 1918 and became a library of the Academy in 1936. It has now 5,300,000 units, 40% books and pamphlets, rest one periodicals. Annual increment in holdings is 150,000 units. Recent bibliographies of the Fundamental Library include (1) List of publications on Soviet history (2) Soviet Linguistics and literature (3) Historical survey of natural sciences. Since 1953 the Library also publishes collections of abstracts from Chinese writings in social sciences<sup>1</sup>.

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1. P.L. Horecky: Library networks of the USSR Academy of Sciences and of the Republic Academies of Sciences. In his book : op cit., p. 133-141.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE STATE PUBLIC HISTORICAL LIBRARY OF THE RSFSR (MOSCOW)

Founded in 1938, this library combines the functions of a central historical library of the RSFSR, a state repository, and a research institute of historical bibliography and library science. It has 1.3 million monographs, 800,000 periodicals and 4 million newspapers. It has one general reading room, three reading rooms on the history of Soviet government and the Communist Party - for research workers, and several public reading rooms. Reference and bibliographic services are centred in an office which has 18,000 volumes reference collection. Most of the reading rooms are open from 9:00 to 22:45. In 1956 there were 31,000 readers.

The catalogue is organized along the following lines: one official alphabetical catalogue which can be consulted only with official permission and an alphabetical readers' catalogue. The latter is divided into 4 parts (1) domestic material (2) foreign material (3) Marxist-Leninist literature (4) abstracts of dissertations. There is a public classified catalogue divided into 24 main categories.

The Library's regular publishing programme issues a bulletin and a calendar of commemorative dates which is distributed to mass libraries free of charge. A recent bibliographic monograph is an annotated list of Russian bibliographies of Russian pre-revolutionary history containing 419 entries.

The State Historical Library operates a branch library for pupils of Moscow secondary schools and a summer library for visitors to the

Gorkii Park of Culture and Recreation<sup>1</sup>.

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1. P.L. Horecky: Libraries for the humanities,  
Social Sciences, and Socio-political literature;  
In his book: op cit., p. 142-149.

## CHAPTER X

### ALL-UNION LIBRARY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE (MOSCOW)

Established in 1921, the Library now possesses 2.5 million items. It is now the most popular public libraries and the largest centre of bibliographic work on foreign publications received in the USSR. The Library possesses books and periodicals in 98 foreign languages. Every year it receives over 100,000 new books and periodicals from a majority of the countries of the world. The number of readers reaches 25,000. The Library lends its books to more than 1,500 libraries in 336 towns of the Soviet Union. Annual lending runs into 800,000 items. The Library assists those who study or teach foreign languages, and carries out research work in annotation and bibliography of books published abroad, publishes its own materials and works, gives advice to other Soviet Libraries on the methods of work with books in foreign languages, and makes a contribution to cultural service by acquainting readers with the literature, life and culture of foreign countries. In 1960 the bibliographic publications of the Library and materials on library methods amounted to 84 titles<sup>1</sup>.

For organizational structure of this library see the diagram. no. 7.

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1. Margarita Rumomino: Moscow's new library of foreign literature. Lib. Journal. V. 87, February 15, 1962, p. 712-714.

## CHAPTER XI

### CONCLUSION

The total picture presented by this system of Soviet libraries is a rather strange blend of strength and weakness, operational efficiency and dynamic activity are combined with bureaucratic regimentation. Great book repositories are maintained, but within their walls, priceless treasures of cultural history are presented with great care, but the general public is barred from certain reading rooms which are restricted to only privileged and state-sanctioned people. Bibliographic centres sponsor publications of impressive scope and quality, but at the same time they compile lists of items for expulsion from library collections<sup>1</sup>.

Despite these divergent elements, Western visitors to the USSR have taken note of the generally wide-spread enthusiasm for reading. Reading rooms in major study and research libraries are well attended, and readers' services and facilities compare favourably with those in large European libraries.

William Benton gives his impressions of a visit to the Soviet Union in 1958, in these words:

"Perhaps the most graphic sight I saw in Russia was the Leningrad Library in action ... at 11:30 one morning I found every one of the 200 desks occupied in the great science reading room. The silence was absolute. The concentrated zeal of the readers was breathtaking. I asked my librarian guide, "Are they university students?" He answered, "No, the university has its own library. These

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1. P.L. Horecky: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959. p. 151.



are workers from the night shifts of the factories. We keep the library open at night for the day-shift workers".<sup>1</sup>

A full and far-reaching network of libraries covering the Soviet Union is a formidable medium of education and an instrument for shaping the public opinion.

With few exceptions, the amount of technical equipment in use by these libraries are not impressive, although in recent years Soviet authorities have been paying increasing attention to this aspect of their library system. The deficiencies in equipment are probably due not to the inability to produce it, but the fact that the Soviet economy gives priority to factory building over library buildings and to heavy machinery over microfilm cameras.

In sizing up Soviet library and bibliographic activities several aspects are worthy, in my opinion, of special attention:

1. The system of legal deposit copy is an important procurement device and serves simultaneously as the basis for preparing a comprehensive system of national bibliographies. The various sections of the national bibliography, published by the All-Union Book Chamber, appear in editions ranging from 3,100 to 4,500 copies.<sup>2</sup> It is evident that not even one per cent of the Soviet libraries get a copy of the national bibliography.
2. A large number of the principal general research and study libraries are actively engaged in the publishing of current and retrospective bibliographies.
3. Soviet libraries, particularly those specializing in science and engineering, appear to support the industry and scientific research by determined efforts to keep

1. William Benton: Too busy to think? A.L.A. Bulletin No. 6, 1958, p. 442.
2. P.L. Horecky: Libraries and bibliographic centres in the Soviet Union. Indiana University. 1959, p. 153.

abreast of potential foreign publications and to make them accessible to users through abstracts, translation services, and accessions lists.

4. The developing of union catalogues of domestic and foreign materials and the central cataloguing activities are divided among several leading libraries. They also prepare printed cards for books and for articles in periodicals and newspapers, for libraries.
5. Reading rooms in major libraries are widely stratified according to subject fields or type of materials as well as to the individual reader's educational background.
6. On all levels of general libraries, provisions are made for extensive services for children and young people. In the Lenin Library in Moscow, e.g., users of children's and young people's reading rooms represented 20 per cent of all readers in 1956.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the day-to-day techniques and machines devised by Soviet libraries in response to the challenge of housing, organizing and utilizing their collections are quite similar to those observed in the West.

In recent years several visiting scholars and librarians, to the Soviet Union, have commented on the cooperative, courteous, and efficient service accorded them at major Soviet libraries. The staffs with whom they dealt were capable and well-informed men and women of high professional calibre.

Libraries in the USSR function to a large extent as institutions of ideological and technical training among the population, stimulating their intellectual power and technical skills to assist a rapid growth of the country's economic and military strength. The bibliography of "recommended reading", which receives mass circulation, is defined as "one of the means of the party's ideological work. It is an important instrument of communist education".

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1. Ibid.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

In the preparation of the following Classified Annotated Bibliography the following measures are taken:-

1. Library Literature and Library Science Abstracts for the years 1952-63 have been consulted for literature hunt. Some articles from books are also included.
2. Due to a very meagre number of articles available in English language on my topic, about 33% articles are taken from the abstracts of articles in Bibliotekar (Librarian in Russian) from the Library Literature so as to increase the number of articles in the Bibliography.
3. Annotations have been given for micro as well as macro literature. Annotations are generally informative and indicative.
4. The Bibliography has been classified both by Colon Classification (6th Edition reprinted with amendments, 1963), Universal Decimal Classification (3rd Abridged English revised edition, 1961) and V.1. Part 1 (English edition, 1943). The Bibliography is arranged by Colon numbers which provides a filiatory sequence to the topic.
5. As the subject of the survey was very broad, therefore there was no necessity for the expansion and modification of the schedules of classification.

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LIBRARIES AND LIBRARY SERVICES IN THE USSR  
A classified Annotated Bibliography

a4,158 RUSSIA, BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. a4,158 Whitby, T.J.  
National bibliography in  
the USSR. Lib. Q. V.23:  
p. 16-22, Jan., 1959.  
015(47)

According to Soviet legislation copies of all publications must be submitted to a national centre (All-Union Book Chamber). This agency is responsible for national bibliography, and attempts to list all Russian publications, with the exception of certain confidential or ephemeral material. A description is given in detail of the various national lists.

2. a55p58,N59 Whitby, T.J.  
New directions in Soviet  
planned bibliography. Coll.  
Res. Libs. V.21: p.9-12,  
Jan., 1960.  
01(047)(47)"1959"

Reports of 1959 Moscow conference on bibliography show that the period 1959-65 will see all-out efforts in Soviet bibliography. Recommends that "Technical Literature News" be restarted and that catalogue cards of foreign articles abstracted by the All-Union Institute of Scientific & Technical Information be issued. Strengthening of work on the bibliography of bibliographies was urged.

3. a66,158v'N17 ←J,72 Maichel, K.  
Russian current bibliographies, 1772-1917. Lib. Q.  
V.28: p.38-44, Jan., 1958.  
015(47)(091)"1772-1917"

A detailed account of the complicated history of Russian current bibliographies at first the work of individuals between 1772-1836, then officially from 1837-1855 in connection with censorship etc.

2n DIRECTORY

4. 2n58 All-Union State Library of  
Foreign Literature.  
Complete list of the  
principal libraries in  
the USSR. Unesco Bull. Lib.  
V.14: p.91-93, March, 1960.

02(473)(058.7)

Gives the names, addresses and size of collection of 57 of the principal libraries in the USSR.

2v HISTORY

5. 2v58

Chubarian, O.

About the development of book holdings in Soviet libraries. Bibliotekar. p.14-20, Oct., 1948.

02(091)(47)

Gives in detail about holdings of Soviet libraries since 1914 to 1948.

6. 2v58

Gottlieb, W.W.

Some facts about libraries in the USSR. Lib. R. No. 130: p.98-101, Summer 1959.

027(47)(091)

Traces a history of Soviet libraries.

7. 2v58

Horecky, P.L.

"General libraries." In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p.83-111. Indiana University, 1959.

027(47)(091)

Gives a detailed account of Lenin Library, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library and other mass libraries like adults, children, rural and trade-union in the USSR.

8. 2v58

Russian Libraries. Lib. Cong. Inf. Bul. V.12: p.8-10, April 13, 1953.

027(47)(091)

Gives a brief account of Soviet libraries with special reference to Lenin State Library, Academy of Sciences Library. Lenin State Library has 125 miles of bookshelves, but L.C. has 250 miles of shelving. Lenin Library has 15 million books etc. and L.C. has 31 million items.

9. 2v58'N5

Impressive power of Soviet libraries reported by U.S. delegates to Russia. Lib. J. V.88: p.528-529, Feb. 4, 1963.

027(47)

From Lenin to Khureshchev attention is given to

libraries in the USSR because they consider them vital instruments for guiding and controlling the Soviet people. With few exceptions the libraries are heavily used. In most libraries borrowing and access to collections vary widely with the status of readers. Open access is very rare. Libraries open from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. on all days except 5 national holidays. Mostly books are used within the library. Soviet readers are allowed to take fewer books home. Most libraries offer lectures, foreign language classes, concerts etc. The power to carry out a national programme is highly impressive.

20av58:57 CENSORSHIP

10. 20av58:57 No censorship court battle in USSR ! Mss don't get that far. Lib. J. V.88:  
P.2218-19, Jan., 1, 1963.  
351.751:02(47)

USSR authors and publishers are never involved in censorship court skirmishes, because questionable Mss never get past the chief editor of a publishing house. One of the duties of these senior editors is to turn back works suspected of dealing with propaganda favouring war, pornography, or "any book that would harm in any way the healthy upbringing of man"

- 20az58,2674 COPYRIGHT LAW  
11. 20az58,2674

Horecky, P.L.  
"The legal deposit copy system and the organs of bibliographic registration."  
In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p.6-14.  
Indiana University, 1959.  
347.788.2:02(47)

Soviet copyright deposit system and their registration centres are discussed.

12. 20az58,2674 Kuharkov, N.  
Copyright deposit and related services: the All-Union book chamber of the USSR. Unesco Bul. Lib.  
V.11: p.2-4, Jan., 1957.  
347.788.2:02(47)

The Book Chamber receives copies of all publications free of charge. It redistributes these to the most

important libraries of the country. One copy of each is retained and the book stock is now 18.5 million. Regular bibliographical lists are issued on all subjects. It issues printed catalogue cards for all books published in the USSR and carries out bibliographical reference work for all types of library.

## 2 LIBRARIES

13. 2.58

Dudley, E.

Libraries in the USSR.  
Lib. Assoc. Rec. V.61:  
p.111-115, May, 1959.

027(47)

There is a need for systematic acquisition and reviewing of material on Soviet librarianship. Suggested reading covers the following: (1) general accounts of Soviet library services, (2) national libraries, (3) public libraries, (4) bibliographical services, (5) publishing, (6) classification and cataloguing and (7) professional education.

14. 2.58

Whitby, T.J.

Libraries and bibliographical projects in the communist bloc. Lib. Q. V.28, p.277-294, Oct., 1958.

027:015(47)

Outline the networks of libraries: (1) Mass (2) Academy of Sciences (3) Ministry of Higher Education (4) State. There is no foreign material other than that published by the State publishing houses. Foreign literature is of unfriendly-to-communist countries is not listed in public catalogues. During the last few years there has been a remarkable development in bibliographic organization in the USSR: (1) Preparation of the national bibliography (2) Preparation of recommended bibliographies and catalogue cards (3) compilation of union catalogues of the Russian book, of foreign literature, and of subject areas. (4) Development since 1953 of abstracting services.

15. 2.580m73

Gavrilov, N. & Bagrova, I.

Soviet view of American libraries. Lib. J. V.87; No. 4, p.709-717, Feb. 15, 1962.

027(47:73)

Gives a comparison between the libraries of America and the USSR.

16. 2.58'N5t Library development in the USSR. Lib. Cong. Inf. Bul. V.20: p.60-61, Jan 30, 1961.

021.13(47)

In July 1959 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted a decree "on the situation and measures for improvement of librarianship in the country". Among the measures contemplated are improved cooperation between libraries, organization of bibliographical work for the use of professions, a proposal to the Ministries of Culture of the Union and of the Republics and to all publishing houses to organize central cataloguing and classification of publications and measures for the training of librarians.

17. 2.58'N5 Benton, W.  
William Benton reports on Russian Libraries. Lib. J. V.81: p.2650-2651, Nov. 15, 1956.

027(47)

The author gives his impressions about Soviet libraries after a personal visit.

18. 2.58'N5 Moshensky, O.  
Soviet libraries. Lib. R. No.91: p.157-158, Autumn, 1949.

027(47)

Number of libraries in USSR to be increased by 1,650 and number of volumes by 8,125,000 in 1949. There is one library for every 2,197 inhabitants. 1/3 of collection is held by State maintained libraries. 50,000 rural libraries have a stock of 40 million volumes. Mobile libraries serve 1,700 inhabited places.

19. 2.58'N6 Rogers, R.D.  
U.S. Librarians touring Soviet libraries. Lib. Cong. Inf. Bul. V.20: p.333-335, June 12, 1961.

027(47)

American Librarian Delegation visited libraries in USSR for 4 weeks at different places like Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tashkent, and Samarkand. They resolved "Superficially, there appears to be an absence of "system" among mass (i.e. public) libraries within a city such as Moscow, each ward



has a quasi-independent library rather than being a branch of a citywide system. Libraries of a given type, however, e.g., mass, university, school, etc. are bound together by a hierarchy of "methodological" supervision, which extends from Moscow to the remotest hamlet. This supervision is designed to achieve uniformity and adherence to centrally established standards or practices in such fields as cataloguing, acquisition, and dissemination of information about books. As a consequence, once one had visited several libraries of a given type, a predictable pattern would emerge, and one could anticipate the organization of a library, its lines of communication to higher and lower echelons, and its method of operation".

20. 2.58,b

Horecky, P.L.

"The library profession."  
In his book: Libraries  
and bibliographic centers  
in the Soviet Union.  
p.72-82. Indiana University,  
1959.

02(47)

Gives an account of library education, role of librarians and library publications in the USSR.

21. 2.58,9S

Libraries beyond the polar  
circle. Bibliotekar.  
p.39-40, Feb., 1950.

027(98+47)

These libraries contain books in native languages; they cater to the needs of individual readers. Readers in tundras and in other isolated areas listen to book reviews on the radio.

2.58r REPORT

22. 2.58r

Hitchfield, E.H.

Report on Russian libraries.  
Lib. J. V.84: p.161,  
Jan. 15, 1959.

027(47)(047)

A very brief report on Soviet libraries.

2:2v58 ORGANIZATION

23. 2:2v58

Horecky, P.L.

"Library networks and  
collections." In his  
book: Libraries and  
bibliographic centers in  
the Soviet Union. p.15-37.  
Indiana University, 1959.

027:021.13(47)

Gives a detailed account of patterns of library systems, development and organization of library collections and loan services in the Soviet libraries.

24. 2:2v58

Michalska, W.

The organization of libraries in the Soviet Union. Przegląd Biblioteczny. V.19: p.191-224, July-Dec., 1951.

027:021.13(47)

Surveys principal events and legislative measures which contributed to the development of Soviet libraries. Includes statistical data about the number of libraries and size of stocks.

25. 2:2.58

Kavtaseva, A.

Imminent tasks of library development in the RSFSR. Bibliotekar. p.1-7, Jan., 1948.

027:021.13(470)

The writer speaks of topics which should be discussed by the projected All-Russian Conference of Library Workers. A means to this end is the elaboration of typical catalogues and of principles of building up of book collections.

26. 2:2.58

Library organization in

Soviet Union. Unesco Bul. Lib. V.8: E53-55, May-June, 1954.

027:021.13(47)

Gives work of libraries which may be divided into six groups. At the end of 1953 there were 380,000 libraries with 1,000<sup>million</sup> volumes of these 285,000 were rural libraries. Mentions briefly State schools for training qualified librarians: course lasts for 4 years and special training includes broadcasting and pedagogy; in 1949-50 there were 15,000 students. Sources of information include the Soviet encyclopedia (1950).

27. 2:2.58

Organization problems of library development.

Bibliotekar. p.1-4, December, 1948.

027:021.13(47)

Interagency library council will coordinate library activities, standardize library accounts

and discuss the problem of training for librarianship.

28. 2:2.58'N5 Whitby, T.J.  
Soviet libraries today.  
ALA Bul. V.53: p.485-489,  
June, 1959.

~~027:02:021.13(47)~~

Prent day organization of Soviet libraries is discussed.

## 2:3 FUNCTION

29. 2:3.58 American Librarian delegation  
to the Soviet Union.  
Lib. Cong. Inf. Bul. V.20:  
p.331-332, June 5, 1961.

027:021.1(47)

Description of Soviet libraries by an American delegation invited to see their working of libraries.

30. 2:3.58 Chatterji, N.N.  
U.S.S.R. libraries.  
Indian Libn. V.7:  
p.128-131, March, 1953.

027:021.1(47)

Libraries are recognized as playing a vital role in the education of the masses. The librarian is a propagandist and an agitator. Libraries are the connecting links between scientists and farmers. Agricultural clubs and study circles are organized to discuss reports and exchange experiences and help farmers to become self-reliant.

31. 2:3.58 Dreier, T.  
Win the world with  
libraries. Lib. J. V.86:  
p.202-203, Jan. 15, 1961.

027:021.1(47)

Russia is making available to its people the accumulated experiences and ideas of the ages. Libraries are being built in Russia at a fantastic speed. In 1914 there were 13,876 libraries, in 1940 there were 94,400 with 184,767,000 volumes. After war the restoration started again. By 1957 there were 144,300 public libraries with 652,687,000 volumes. At present (1959) there are 394,000 libraries of all types with 1,500 million volumes — 734 books for every 100 inhabitants of USSR.

32. 2:3.58 Fedial, V.  
Expansion of library

service in the USSR.  
ALA Bul. V.54: p.379-381,  
 May, 1960.

027:021.13(47)

The Central Committee of the USSR Communist Party has ordered the improvement of library work in order to turn libraries into effective media for mass political propaganda and centres for dissemination of scientific information. 2 to 3 years were given to find suitably equipped premises for libraries and merging of smaller libraries into larger units should be considered. Local party, trade unions and govt. organizations were ordered to supply libraries with modern literature. New books published were to be made available to libraries, a centralized system of cataloguing and classification was to be brought into being, bibliographical indexes for periodical articles and the press were to be introduced. State control of all libraries will be assigned to the newly created Main Library Inspection Office.

33. 2:3.58

Horecky, P.L.

~~Library~~ library literature:  
 a general survey of some  
 recent trends and examples.  
Lib. J. V.87: p.715-719,  
 Feb. 15, 1962.

021.2(47)

The literature reflects the conspicuous role of Soviet libraries in the country's educational process, the active librarians aid in advancing technical training and stimulate the intellectual powers of the population. In 1959 241 monographs etc. on library affairs were published. The publications described represent important categories of library literature, and also include important individual books and periodicals.

34. 2:3.58

Militsina, N.

USSR State library of  
 foreign literature in  
 Moscow. Indian Libn.  
 V.14: p.135-139, Dec.  
 1960.

02(473)

This library of 2.5 million books and magazines provides reading matter in 85 languages. Its activities include weekly exhibitions of new books and special exhibitions to commemorate anniversaries of important non-Russian writers, e.g. Milton, Poe etc., are constantly being mounted. Publications

department sends bibliographical information and news of regular accessions. Books are lent all over Russia and even beyond its borders. Exchange programme is carried out with famous universities, e.g. Columbia, Harvard; and with DSIR in U.K. and with services such as Chemical Abstracts.

35. 2:3.58

Rudomino, M.

Moscow's new library of foreign literature.

Lib. J. V.87: p.712-714,  
Feb., 15, 1962.

02(473)

All-Union library of Foreign Literature will move in 1963 into a new building. Its present stock is 2½ million items in 98 foreign languages, and 100,000 items are added annually. The library has 25,000 readers, and also lends 800,000 items annually to over 1,500 libraries in Soviet Union. The library carries out bibliographical research, publishes, advises other libraries on methods of work with foreign books, and acquaints readers with the literature, life and culture of foreign countries. The new building is described in detail. It will include a repository for 4 million volumes, the main stock to be arranged by format, the auxiliary stock (1½ million of the most used books) in a classified order. Reading halls will be on a subject basis, with accommodation for 800 persons.

36. 2:3.58

Stein, J.W.

Soviet librarian. Lib. J.  
V.77: p.64-67, Feb. 1, 1952.

023.4(47)

In addition to ordinary library duties, the Soviet librarian is expected to become a propagandist for the state. He must assert the Russian classics above all others and give special attention to the literature of the Soviet regime.

## 2:4 COOPERATION

37. 2:4.580k73

Backus, O.P. III.

Recent experiences with Soviet libraries and archives. Col. Res. Lib.  
V.20: p.469-473, Nov.,  
1959.

025.6(47:73)

Based on visits to the Soviet Union in 1957-58 for promotion of exchanges between the library of University of Kansas and Soviet libraries. Lenin

library, Moscow and the Academy of Sciences library Leningrad, agreed on exchange rate of 8 roubles to a \$.  
 @ Soviet libraries, - Seen interested in obtaining new scientific works in exchange for old Russian material. University of Kansas library has arranged for inter-library lending on a limited scale with the Academy of Sciences library. Soviet librarians are also interested in the exchange of personnel.

38. 2:4-6.58 Franklin, R.D. & Snyder, J.W.  
 Cordial exchange with  
 Leningrad librarians.  
Lib. J. V.87: p.720-722,  
Feb. 15, 1962.

025.6(47:73)

Discusses inter-library loan problems between Soviet and American libraries.

39. 2:4-6.58 Soviet exchange. Wilson. Lib.  
Bul. V.36: p.18, Sept.,  
1961.

025.6(47:73)

Inter-library loan between Soviet and American libraries is discussed.

## 2:5 TECHNICAL TREATMENT

40. 2:5v58'N5 ←N4 Baumanis, A. & Rogers, A.R.  
 Soviet classification  
 and cataloguing. Lib. Q.  
V.28: p.172-186, July,  
1958.

025.3/.4(47)(091)

An account of the developments since the end of World War II in classification, descriptive cataloguing, filing, public and official, i.e. non-public catalogues. Shows particularly the influence on techniques of the all pervading social and political philosophy of Marxism - Leninism.

## 2:55 CATALOGUING

41. 2:55.58 Dewton, J.L.  
 Cataloguing in Soviet  
 Russia. Lib. Cong. Inf.  
Bul. V.13: p.6-8, Jan. 18,  
1954.

025.3(47)

The paper presented at the 2nd All Russian Bibliographical Congress states that library catalogues should be integrated into the comprehensive system of measures to direct reading: "Arrangements have to be made so that reading is not

directed by the librarian only; the reader himself should be directed by the catalogues and must be enabled to select the book which he needs."

42. 2:55.58

Horecky, P.L.

"Catalogues and cataloguing." In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p. 38-61. Indiana University, 1959.

025.3(47)

Gives a detailed account of functions and arrangement of catalogues, rules of cataloguing, centralized cataloguing and union catalogues in the USSR.

43. 2:55.58

Whitby, T.J.

Review of an article in Russian on Russian cataloguing rules. Lib. Q. V.29: p.220-221, July, 1959.

025.31(47)(048.1)

Russian catalogue ~~offes~~ reviewed by the author.

44. 2:55:p.58

Revision of cataloguing rules in the Soviet Union. Unesco Bul. Lib. V.9: p.237-240, Nov.-Dec., 1955.

025.31(47)

Discusses the revision work of rules by Inter-library cataloguing Commission, regarding second edition of the 'Standard Rules', works by compilers, corporate authors, use of added entries and description of contents of books.

#### 2:88 MAINTENANCE

45. 2:88.58

Beljakova, L.A. & Kozulina, O.V.

Book preservation in USSR libraries. Unesco Bul. Lib. V.15: p.198-202, July, 1961.

025.85(47)

Examines the rules in force in that library for the storage of books and the hygienic measures taken to protect them from fungi. Some of 25 species of book pest discovered by the Scientific Research Laboratory's Entomological Department are described. Preventive methods include regular cleaning airing

and inspection of rooms and close control of humidity and temperature. D.D.T. is the safest insecticide for library use.

2:97 DOCUMENTATION

46. 2:97.58

Beyerly, E.  
Soviet bibliographical  
projects. Am. Doc.  
V.11: p.44-54, Jan.,  
1960.

015(47)

Main bibliographical projects of the USSR are discussed.

47. 2:97.58

Cass, W.G.  
Scientific bibliography  
and information work in  
Russia. Lib. W. V.54:  
p.207-209, June, 1953.

002.6:02(47)

A review of 3 articles on problems in the organization of information services. First article deals with the State Scientific Library and its services, the second is on the mechanization of information work and abstracting, the third discusses the general principles and problems of abstracting.

48. 2:97.58,d

Kent, A. & Iberall, A.S.  
Soviet documentation.  
Am. Doc. V.10: p.1-19,  
Jan., 1959.

002.6:02(47)

All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information publishes 13 abstract journals and 36 Express Information Bulletins, employing 15 to 20 thousand abstracters who are active research workers. More specialized translation and search services are provided by institutes of the Academy of Sciences. Research into machine methods is designed to produce a single translation-research machine and a common language for both purposes. Short passages of machine translation have been done, but no integrated translation-search machine has yet appeared.

49. 2:97.58,d

Saskaro, G.  
Bibliography in the Soviet  
Union. FLD R Doc. V.20:  
p.31-33, March 31, 1953

002.6:02(47)



Documentation centres were set up in places where Information Centres were already flourishing after the War. The lack of trained staff was overcome by voluntary workers. These persons give written answers to enquiries or give lectures. The important Centres, i.e. those attached to the National Libraries the Academy of Sciences, etc. compile bibliographies which are circulated to smaller centres, factories, schools, mines, offices and libraries.

50. 2:97.58,d,I

Basu, P.

Institute of Scientific  
Information in the USSR.  
Annals Lib. Sc. V.5:  
p.60-64, June, 1958.

002.6(47)

Gives an account of the Institute of Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences of Moscow. Describes routing of periodicals from the accession through the distribution, language, bibliography and translation sections to the technical section, and the working, the staff-structure, and the functions of the departments of Express Information, translation, technical information to certain ministries. Makes suggestions for the improvement of the organization in the Insdoc for the work of translation and abstracting.

51. 2:97(2).58

Maurin, Raissa.

Survey of Soviet literature  
in library science.  
Washington, Catholic  
University, 1954.

002:02(47)

Gives abstracts of articles which appeared in the "Bibliotekar" from 1948 to 1952.

52. 2:97(A)v58

Liepina, R.G.

Scientific documentation  
in the Soviet Union.  
Am. Doc. V.5: p.71-79,  
April, 1954.

002:5(47)(091)

Describes the development of documentation after 1917 in detail. Gives the account of the part played by libraries in this regard. There is special mention of Institute of Scientific Information. One paragraph is devoted to "mechanical aids in documentation".

53. 2:97(A.5).58

Beyerly, E.

Documentation of Western science in the Soviet Union. Am. Doc. V.8: p.98-102, April, 1957.

002:5(4)(47)

Survey of the present Russian sources of access to Western scientific publications, without necessarily having to read them in the original Western tongue. Sources are grouped as general bibliographies, indexes, and abstracting journals.

54. 2:97(E).58

Machelson, S.G.

Chemical documentation in the USSR. Am. Doc. V.9: p.20-22, Jan., 1958.

002:54(47)

Soviet documentation in chemistry is discussed.

55. 2:97(F).58

Melik-Shakhnazarov, A.S.

Technical information in the USSR; tr. by E.I. Gorokhoff. Cambridge, M.I.T., 1961.

002:6(47)

Gives a comprehensive review of the Soviet technical information system to appear in the USSR in recent years.

2:(X) FINANCE

56. 2:(X).58

Schreiber, E. Von.

State book fund in the Soviet book fund. Zentralblatt fur Bibliothekswesen. V.62: p.159-161, May-June, 1948.

02:33(47)

Soviet state book fund was created in 1943 to be of assistance to war-damaged libraries. Books were collected from individuals and libraries and purchases were made from various publishers.

2:(A.58) RUSSIAN SCIENCE

57. 2:(A.58).5

Stubbs, A.E.

Dissemination of the knowledge of Soviet scientific work in Western countries. Aslib Proc. V.9: p.333-340, 1957.

02:5(47)

Scientific literature in Russian is second in importance only to that in English. In 1954 about 1/9 of the total Soviet scientific literature was taken in the U.K. Less than 1/2 of existing periodicals are now received. Aslib or DSIR make translations or arrange for them at a cost, Unesco are helping by cooperating with the compilers of technical dictionaries. The use of translation machines in the future is considered.

### 213 NATIONAL

58. 213.58 Esdaile, Arundale.  
 "The Lenin State Library."  
 In his book: National Libraries of the world.  
 p.240-253. London,  
 Library Association, 1957.  
 027(472 Lenin)

Gives a detailed description of the library.

59. 213.58 Miller, J.  
 Lenin library. Lib. R.  
 No.137: p.26-29, Spring,  
 1961.  
 027(472 Lenin)

A brief account from the reader's point of view of the Lenin Library in Moscow. Details are given of admission procedure, the provision of reading rooms (up to 2,200 persons can be accomodated at any one time), the arrangement of catalogues and the quasi-political activities of certain sections of the staff.

60. 213.58,d,M62v Lenin State Library of the  
 USSR. Indian Libn.  
 V.11: p.160-162, March,  
 1957.  
 027(472 Lenin)(091)

Gives an outline history of this library - founded - 1862 as Rumyantsev Library. Began with 100,000 volumes. By 1917 - 1 million volumes - classification was poor, inadequate staff. In 1925 the Library was given its present name. By 1941 collection amounted to 10.6 million. A new building was started before war in Kalinin street and now houses 19 million books etc. and 2.5 million manuscripts. Library opens from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M. More 1800 readers can work at a time. Over 1.7 million people visit the library each year and number of books issued exceeds 9 million. Staff now numbers 2,000.

61. 213:4.58

Zereganianova, S.A.

International library loan service of the USSR Lenin state library. Unesco. Bul Lib. V.14: p.170-174, July, 1960.

027(472 Lenin):025.6

Large scale international loans began to develop in the USSR from the end of 1955. Lenin library began loan service in 1928. Number of requests is increasing rapidly. In 1956-1871 volumes sent; in 1957 - 305 volumes sent; in 1958 - 3906 volumes sent; in 1959 (first half year) - 2009 volumes sent. Details of volumes received on loan by Lenin State Library from foreign libraries are as follows: 1956 - 125; 1957 - 330; 1958 - 571; 1959 (first half year) - 324.

62. 213:4.58,d,M62

Kanevskij, B.P.

International exchange of publications at the Lenin State Library. Unesco Bul. Lib. V.13: p.48-52, Jan., 1959.

027(472 Lenin):025.6

The library has been carrying on an international exchange since its establishment in 1862. At present books are exchanged with 1,800 libraries in 65 countries. In 1957 it received 152,852 volumes from abroad and sent 188,692 Soviet books to foreign countries. This is one of the principle ways in which the library gets foreign literature in form of books and periodicals.

63. 213;74:8.58

Futrell, M.

Banned books in the Lenin library. Lib. R. No.131: p.184-186, Autumn, 1959.

027(472 Lenin):098.1

Books by condemned political figures are still in the "special store" under the care of a responsible person; they are probably included in some auxiliary catalogue, but not in the main catalogue for staff use, let alone the public catalogue. Books by condemned literary figures have been taken out of the "special store" and are certainly fully represented in the main catalogue, but only partially or not at all in the public catalogue.

64. 213(A):97.58

Cass, W.G.

Abstracting and library work in the USSR.

Nature V.171: p.555-557,  
March 28, 1953.

026;5:002.6(47)

Describes the work of the State Scientific Library which gives special consideration to enquiries from students, and also makes its services available through 260 industrial centres. Several Soviet abstract publications are noted. Suggests that an abstract service should be established on a uniform plan, based on a logical classification of the whole field of knowledge.

214 REGIONAL

65. 214(D).58

Whitby, T.J.

Expanding network of  
engineering libraries  
in the Soviet Union.  
Spl. Lib. V.51: p.537-539,  
Dec., 1960.

026;62(47)

The basis for the currently expanding system of engineering libraries is the recent division of the USSR into 12 economic regions and 104 administrative districts. It is expected that each of the administrative districts will establish engineering libraries which will guide the work of smaller technical libraries in the district. The Russian aim appears to be a single network of coordinated engineering libraries throughout the Soviet Union.

215 STATE

66. 215v58

Klevensku, M.

Moscow State Library of  
the USSR. Bibliotekar.  
p.10-19, Jan., 1952.

027.54(473(091))

Describes the growth and development of the Library in the course of the last 34 years.

67. 215.58,d,M7:3

Berzhaner, S.

Treasure house of Uzbek  
culture. Indian Libn.  
V.14: p.141-142, Dec.,  
1959.

027.54(Alisher(584,4))

Biggest library in Uzbekistan is dedicated to Alisher Navoi, an Uzbek poet of long ago. Situated in Tashkent, it dates from 1870, but has developed most rapidly in the years since 1917. Its stack totals 2 million among which are many rare and even

unique books and manuscripts. Although it specializes in Uzbek literature it pays special attention to all writers of Eastern countries: India, China and South East Asia.

68. 215(A).48

Vlasov, V.V.

Transfer of a scientific library to Siberia.

Unesco Bul. Lib. V.14:  
p.217-218, Sept., 1960.

026:5(571)

The need for a scientific library became acute when the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences was organized in Novosibirsk in 1957. For this reason the decision was taken to transfer the former State Scientific Library to that city within the next few years and to erect a new building to house it. The libraries task will be to conduct library and bibliographical work on behalf of scientific establishments and industrial undertakings in Siberia and the Far Eastern region and on behalf of the institutes of the Academy's Siberian Department.

69. 215(A.58

Library of Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine SSR.

Unesco Bul. Lib. V.12:  
p.127-128, May, 1958.

026:5(477)

This library is largest in the Republic and one of the largest in Soviet Union (12.5 million books, pamphlets etc.). Receives legal deposit copies of Ukraine SSR and of Soviet Union since 1917 and 1922 respectively. It acts as an international book exchange centre with 740 scientific establishments in 53 countries. In 1957 it held 9 lakh books in foreign languages. Number of daily visitors is 1,300.

70. 215(A:2.58

Morozovz, E.N.

Organization of a single system of scientific technical libraries in the USSR. Lib. Assoc. Rec. V.64: p.415-416, Nov., 1962.

026:5+62(571+473)

A description of the state libraries of science and technology established at Novosibirsk and Moscow and the inclusion within these libraries of central scientific libraries in many specialized fields.

71. 215(L).58,d,N19 Medical libraries in the USSR.  
Unesco Bul Lib. V.12:  
p.41-42, Feb., 1958.

026:61(47)

Medical libraries serve as centres for the assembly and dissemination of scientific information. The State Central Library of Medical Science (established 1919) has a collection of over a million, receiving a copy of all Soviet medical publications, by legal deposit. It is a centre for medical information and bibliography and is responsible for medical libraries throughout the Union. Special libraries with medical collection are listed.

22 PUBLIC

72. 22d.58'N4 Vasilev, S.  
 Libraries of Ukraine  
 SS Rare reinstalled.  
Bibliotekar. p.24-27,  
Dec., 1948.

027(477)(1983.4)\*194"

Gives a comparative table of the status of Ukrainian libraries in 1941 and in 1948.

73. 22v58 Abramov, K.  
 About public libraries.  
Bibliotekar. p.39-44,  
Feb., 1955.

027.4(47)(091)

Democratic leaders in 19th century Russia demanded free access to books and condemned the conception of libraries as storeroom. Under the impact of critical articles, the director of Public Library in Leningrad doubled the number of reference works and built up the collection of Slavic literatures.

74. 22v58 Shilova, K.  
 120 years of the Molotov  
 Gorkii State Public Library.  
Bibliotekar. p.39-41, Feb.,  
1952.

027.54 Molotov(47(091)

Gives 120 years of history since 1831.

75. 22.58 Firth, Mrs. J.  
 County Library system in the  
 USSR. Lib. Assoc. Rec.  
 V.55: p.216-218, July,  
 1953.

027.4(47)

Widely-scattered population of USSR is served by (1) posted loan, (2) book boxes, (3) book carriers and (4) vehicular libraries. Postal loans may be kept for 30 days. All services are free.

76. 22.58,d,M14 Kent, C.D.  
Leningrad State library  
institute. Lib. J. V.84:  
p.3528-3530, Nov. 15, 1959.  
027.54 Saltykov (472)

A short description of Saltykov-Shchedrin State Public Library at Leningrad.

77. 22.58,d,M14:3'N5 Barasenkov, V.  
Saltykov-Shchedrin state  
public library, Leningrad.  
Unesco Bul. Lib. V.11:  
p.32-35, Feb.-March, 1957.  
027.4 Saltykov (472)

Opened in 1814 it is Russia's second largest scientific library and bibliographical centre. It is a copyright library with a stock of 12 million books etc. and rare items. Since 1956 it has cooperated in the international inter-library loan system. Its object is to serve all types of readers. In 1955 it was visited daily by an average of 4,200 people.

78. 22.58,d,M14'N5 Esdaile, Arundale.  
"The Saltykov-Shchedrin  
Library." In his book:  
National libraries of the  
world. p.253-266,  
London, Library Association,  
1957.  
027.54 Saltykov (472)

Gives a detailed description of the library.

79. 22:2.58 Beliakov, V.  
Libraries in Tadzhikistan.  
Bibliotekar. p.27-28,  
Jan., 1948.  
021(584.5)

Description of libraries and library services in the Tadzhik republic.

80. 22:2.58 Kovalev, I.  
Organization of package  
libraries. Bibliotekar.  
No. 11: p.32-36, Nov.,  
021.6(476)



Outlines the organizational work of package libraries in Belorussian SSR

81. 22:2.58 Sharma, U.D.  
Public library system of USSR. Herald Lib. Sc.  
V.1: p.21-27, Jan., 1962.  
027.4(47)

Defines public libraries in the words of Lenin and others. States the objectives and role of public libraries known as mass libraries. Classifies mass libraries into several categories like mass libraries for adults, mass libraries for children, Rural libraries, Collective farm libraries, Trade Union libraries. Describes the working of the library system and the role of a librarian.

82. 22:97.48 Kremeneckaja, A.V. & Lev, D.I.  
New methods for presenting bibliographical information in the USSR. Unesco Bul. Lib. V.15: p.28-30, Jan., 1961.  
002.6:02(57)

For some years the State Public Scientific and Technical Library of the Siberian Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been using a method of selective abstracting and annotation covering 3,000 titles, but 2 other methods have recently been tried with some success. One is the distribution of negative microfilms of originals to the appropriate subscribers. The other, however, lends itself more readily to large-scale use.

221 DISTRICT

83. 221v58 Gebhardt, F.W.  
Libraries in Russian villages. Borsenblatt.  
V.115: p.258-259, June, 1959.  
027.52(47)(091)

Outlines the growth of the rural libraries in Russia. Mentions some rural librarians who have done outstanding work in this field.

84. 221.58 Fried, L.  
Rural library. Bibliothekar.  
p.39-40, July, 1948.  
027.52(47)

## Description of a rural library in Minsk department.

85. 221.58'N5t4 Abramov, I. and Markov, I.  
In the libraries of one district. Bibliotekar.  
p.17-21, Nov., 1951.  
027.52(473)(047)  
Detailed report on rural libraries in the Lenin district of Moscow region, disclosing achievements as well as short-comings, e.g. insufficient stress on group activities and lack of guidance for cultural and educational work.
86. 221:2.58 Zarubina, M. and Vaisman, I.  
Organization of work in rural libraries. Bibliotekar.  
No. 3; p.5-9, March, 1952.  
027.52(473)  
Gives in details the working of rural libraries in Moscow province.
87. 221:55.58 Ogurtsov, S.  
Setting up a catalogue in a rural library. Bibliotekar.  
No. 1: p.25-28, Jan., 1952.  
027.52:025.3(47)  
Gives a detailed description of procedures followed in the establishment of a subject card catalogue and an alphabetical catalogue for the use of readers and the staff respectively in a rural library.
88. 221:7.58 Kheifets, Z.  
Recommending books to readers in rural libraries. Bibliotekar. No.4:  
p.32-37, April, 1952.  
027.52:028(47)  
Suggests about the first chat during the registration and further contacts between librarian and the readers.
89. 221:7.58 Makarov, S.  
Methodological assistance to district and rural libraries. Bibliotekar.  
p.19-21, Aug., 1952.  
027.52:028.8(47)  
Offices of library methodology have been organized in many republics in the USSR. The article

discusses problems and responsibilities of such offices.

90. 221:7.58 Useful aid for rural and collective-farm libraries. Bibliotekar. No.7: p.39-40, July, 1952.

027.52:028(47)

Describes "Catalogue of recommended books for rural and collective-farm libraries" as a tool for book selection in rural libraries.

23 ACADEMICAL

91. 23v58 Horecky, P.L.  
"Libraries at educational establishments." In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p.125-132. Indiana University, 1959.

027.7/.8(47)

Gives a brief account of school, college and university libraries in the USSR.

92. 232.58 Ivanova, T.  
Study libraries in academic schools. Bibliotekar. p. 36-37, Nov., 1955.

027.7(47)

The author opposes the separation of study collections from general holdings. It would raise problems of separate catalogues.

93. 234.58 Abramov, K.  
About university libraries. Bibliotekar. p.38-43, Nov., 1955.

027.7(47)

In 19th century's 4th and 5th decade, students were not allowed to use the general resources of university libraries, books were given "to direct their moral principles and their way of thinking for the welfare of the fatherland".

94. 234.58,d,M Spirina, E.V.  
Moscow university library. Unesco Bul Libs. V.12: p.77-79, April, 1958.

The oldest university library in Russia and until

1863 the only public library in Moscow. Contains over 5 million volumes. It is particularly strong in the history of natural sciences, has over 60 private collections. About 1½ million roubles are allocated annually for acquisitions. Since 1950 it receives a second (legal deposit) copy of scientific works: 300,000 publications are added yearly and about 2010 foreign journals. Its primary task is to provide library and bibliographical services for academic and research work.

95. 236.58 Malia, M.E.  
Soviet research libraries.  
Lib. J. V.82: p.2892,  
Nov. 15, 1957.

027.7(47)

Divides research libraries of Russia into 3 types (1) Public or national, (2) Academy of Science, and (3) University libraries. Gives in brief about each type. Also deals with exchange relations between Russia and the Western libraries.

96. 236.58 O'Brien, C.B.  
Russian libraries — The door swings open. Coll. Res. Lib. V.18: p.217-221, May, 1957.

027.7(47)

Visiting scholarly libraries of Russia in 1956, the author was impressed by the size of collections and careful cataloguing. The staff highly skilled, were cordial and very helpful. Such libraries are mainly used by scholars and after initial difficulties of gaining admission, the materials are readily made available, together with microfilm copies and typed bibliographies forwarded to the author in California.

## 24 BUSINESS

97. 24v58 Horecky, P.L.  
"Science and technical libraries." In his book: Libraries and Bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p.112-124. Indiana University, 1959.

026(47)

Gives an account of state science library, central polytechnical library, factory libraries and medical libraries of the USSR.

98. 24.58

Thompson, A.

Report on special library  
work in the USSR. Aslib.  
Proc. V.12: p.219-228,  
June, 1960.

026(47)

There are about 300 publishing houses run by official institutions. The link between these and libraries is Book Chamber. This registers the books and organizes the distribution of free depository copies, (40 in number). It reproduces printed catalogue cards for books, etc. Libraries are divided into Mass libraries, educational institutes libraries and special libraries. Special libraries are organized into networks of subject groups. There are also individual special libraries e.g. the Patent Library.

99. 24(A)p58,N59

USSR conferences of workers in  
central scientific-technical  
libraries. Unesco Bul. Lib.  
V.14: p.37-38, Jan., 1960.

026:5+6(47)

A meeting of 350 workers was held in Moscow in July 1959. The seminar discussed administrative questions. The subjects treated in lectures given at the seminar were as follows: building up and listing library stocks; cataloguing technical literature, classification and compilation of catalogues and card indexes, forms and methods of providing services for readers and the dissemination of literature about the latest progress of science and engineering; reference, bibliographical and information work; organization problems and the administration of technical libraries; organizing and planning library and bibliographical services; coordination of bibliographical work; and inter-library cooperation.

100. 24(A).58,d

Horecky, P.L.

"The library networks of  
the USSR Academy of Sciences  
and of the Republic Academies  
of Sciences." In his  
book: Libraries and Biblio-  
graphic centers in the  
Soviet Union. p.133-141.  
Indiana University, 1959.

026:5(47)

Libraries of the Academy of Sciences are discussed in detail.

101. 24(A):97.58,d,V Ranganathan, S.R.  
 Viniti: All-Union Institute  
 for scientific and technical  
 information. Annals Lib. Sc.  
 V.7: p.53-64, June, 1960.  
 002.6(47)viniti  
 Describes the 5 kinds of publications of Viniti-  
 Abstracting periodicals in 13 series, Express Infor-  
 mation in 49 series, occasional retrospective bib-  
 liography, occasional advances in science series  
 and bilingual technical dictionaries. Describes  
 the organization of the work and work flow in Viniti.  
 Gives some reflections on the requirements in the  
 publication work and in the organization of Insdoc.
102. 24(F).58 Genken, I.  
 Our factory library.  
Bibliotekar. p.37-38,  
 Feb., 1952.  
 026:6(47)  
 Describes a technical library in a plant which  
 employs a large number of engineers and technicians.  
 Discusses the use made of this library by workers  
 of the plant.
103. 24(F):7.58 Strievskaia, S.  
 Rendering active aid to  
 industry. Bibliotekar.  
 p.35-37, Jan., 1952.  
 026:677:028(47)  
 Relates that how the Technical Library of a  
 textile factory attempts to interest workers in  
 its services.
104. 24(F191).58 Guy, A.G.  
 Sources of metallurgical  
 literature in the Soviet  
 Union. Spl. Lib. V.51:  
 p.532-536, Dec., 1960.  
 026:669(47)  
 Gives brief notes on the various libraries with  
 metallurgical interests, then cites typical Russian  
 publications; handbooks, bibliographies, six specia-  
 lised indexing services 2 general ones, lists of  
 standards and patents. Details of translation and  
 abstracts services which provide Soviet specialists  
 with information published outside Russia are also  
 given.
105. 24(J)p58,N59 USSR conference of agricultural  
 librarians, 1959. Unesco  
Bul. Lib. V.14: p.34-35,

Jan., 1960.

026:631(47)

123 representatives of 72 scientific agricultural establishments and educational institutions all over Russia attended this conference. Problems discussed were coordination in building up of library stock, including exchange collections, information, reference and bibliographical services of scientific libraries.

106. 24(MZA).58

Horecky, P.L.

"Libraries for the humanities, social sciences, and socio-political literature." In his book: Libraries and bibliographic centers in the Soviet Union. p.142-149, Indiana University, 1959.

026:009(47)

Gives a brief account of state public historical library, education and art libraries, All-Union state library of foreign literature and libraries of the Communist party of the USSR.

261 CHILD

107. 261.58

Alksenis, G.

Soviet Russian children's libraries. Lib. Q. V.32: p.287-301, Oct., 1962.

027.6:362.7(47)

Children's libraries are in the main adult libraries, providing for (1) pre-school age, (2) first to 8th grade, (3) to 16 years of age, not attending school, (4) teachers, school librarians, pioneer leaders and parents; and are devoted to specific goals according to the current Russian philosophy of education. The methods are considered in detail, including individual guidance, group work and use of catalogue, which represents a selection only for communist education. Extreme caution is used in providing open access.

108. 261.58

Belova, G.

In the children's library. Bibliotekar. p.38-39, June, 1952.

027.6:362.7(47)

Children's library in Ishim, compiles reading lists and records for individual readers. Children's keep diaries to record what they read. Exhibits on Communist subjects are arranged.

109. 261.58,d,P Makarov, M.  
Pushkin municipal children's  
library in Kalinin. Biblio-  
tekar. p.39-41, Aug., 1948.

027.6:362.7(47)

The library was entirely destroyed by Germans in 1941, but it is now functioning with 13,000 volumes—3,000 users. Librarians organize exhibits, make posters, and read aloud to children.

110. 261:7.58 Medvedeva, N.  
Library service to Russian  
children. Lib. J. V.86:  
p.3022-3023, Sept. 15,  
1961.

027.6:362.7:028(47)

It is a sober critique written to explain the reasons for a Communist Party decision in this case being a decree by the Ministry of Education demanding fundamental improvement in the guidance of children's reading and the active participation of librarians in the communist education of the younger generation.

111. 261:7.58 Perlina, N.  
Development of Soviet  
patriotism in young  
readers. Bibliotekar.  
p.19-25, Nov., 1948.

027.6:362.7:028.5(473)

The Central Childrens Library in Moscow is using many means to develop patriotism in its young readers. It has files, bulletins, posters, and exhibits which familiarize children with the life and work of Lenin and Stalin.

112. 261;43:58, Lyub'mova, S.  
200 million books for Soviet  
children. Indian Libn.  
V.15, p.68-70, Sept., 1960.

027.6:362.7(47)

A survey of contemporary juvenile literature in Russia with emphasis on very new or forthcoming titles in groups such as: books for the very young, biographical novels, the current-Seven-Year-plan, history, literature, the arts, the sciences and technologies, recreations, life in other lands.



113. 268v58

Sevriugina, E.

Library service for the  
blind. Bibliotekar. No.8:  
p.43-44, Aug., 1952.

027.6:362.4(477)(091)

Historical description of library for the blind at  
Kiev, capital of Ukraine.

297 PRIVATE

114. 297v58

Osipev, V.

Private libraries of Soviet  
citizens. Bibliotekar.  
No.12: p.22-29, Dec., 1952.

027.1(47)(091)

Private ownership of library collections was  
frowned upon immediately after the revolution, as  
the article mentions that special permits were issued  
to those who needed books for professional use, i.e.  
to professors, artists, physicians etc.

NA,22 BUILDING

115. NA,22.58

Horecky, P.L.

"Library buildings and  
equipment." In his book:  
Libraries and bibliographic  
centers in the Soviet  
Union. p.62-71. Indiana  
University, 1959.

022(47)

Soviet problems regarding buildings and equipment  
of libraries are discussed.

TOb2 EDUCATION

116. TOb2v58'N5

Ahlstedt, V.

Library education in the  
Soviet Union. Coll. Res.  
Lib. V.19: p.467-470,  
Nov., 1958.

37:02(47)(091)

Traces an up-to-date history of training of  
library staff in the USSR.

117. TOb2.58

Rudomino, M.

Library training in the  
USSR. Libri. V.12: No.1:  
p.1-7, 1962.

37:02(47)

For the 134,000 librarians in the public libra-  
ries of USSR full-time training is available at

institutes and universities in various cities. Courses cover 4½ years, including practical work, and the curriculum includes subjects of general education, with emphasis on science, which occupies 40% of the study-time. Evening classes are available for practising but unqualified librarians. All students can receive financial help and free time for study.

118. T40b2.58

Skrypnyev, N.

Higher library educational  
in the USSR. Lib. J. V.87:  
p.707-711, Feb., 15, 1962.

378:02(470)

Library Institutes at Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and Ulan-Ude train highly qualified librarians and bibliographers. The curriculum provides for education in humanities and sciences, and foreign languages are also stressed. Special and optional courses enable students to develop individual interests. Course lasts 4½ year for day, for evening and correspondence it lasts 5 years. At the end of the course students take state examinations. Practical work is an integral part of the courses. In 3rd and 4th years students must compile a bibliographical index and write a research paper on library science.

119. T40b2.58,e4,Kv

Firsov, G.G.

Krupsкая state library  
institute (school of  
librarianship). Lib.  
Assoc. Rec. V.64: p.411-414,  
Nov., 1962.

373:02(472)Krupsкая

An account of the work of Leningrad Library Institute, the leading one of its kind which has trained over 5,000 librarians during the last 10 years general information on the institute is followed by discussion of its teaching, educational and research work.

120. T40b2.58,e4,K

Skrypney, N.

Krupsкая state library  
institute, Leningrad.  
Unesco Bul. Lib. V.13:  
p.84-86, April, 1959.

378:02(472)Krupsкая

The Institute is one of 3 of university rank in the USSR. At present there are 2 faculties: librarianship, and education and culture. 4000 students passed in the past 10 years, 600 in 1958. All its

graduates are given jobs in libraries of USSR. Much emphasis being given to practical work and also to scientific research work which is reviewed in some detail.

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